(d) by when working of unintended benefit on each medicine will be worked out in favour of each party;

(e) whether it is a fact that working and collection process is very slow; and

(f) if so, what are the reasons and what steps are being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The amount in question in respect of the concerned companies relates to the differnt periods after the promulgation of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. The amounts were finalised during the years 1985-86.

(c) to (f) Final figure of the amount due from other parties has not yet been worked out. Efforts are being made to work out and recover the amount expeditiously. The determination of the amount requires detailed verification of records relating to purchases and utilisation etc. and is a very time consuming process.

List of Category I Drugs

1494. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 165 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 9th March, 1987 and state:

(a) whether his Ministry has given any guidelines to the expert committee for identifying drug for price control under category II;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what are the main considerations on which the drugs will be identified;

(d) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has not so far provided the list of drugs falling under category I;

(e) if so, how the expert committee can decide about the drugs for category II; and

(f) by when the list of category I drugs will be provided to the expert committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Committee is required to draw the list of category II drugs as envisaged in the measures announced by the Government.

(d) The Health Ministry is drawing up the lists of Category I drugs.

(e) and (f) The Government would finalise Category II drugs after considering the list of Category I drugs required for the National Health Programmes.

Shortage of power

1495. SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the demand for power in the country by the end of the year 1986;

(b) what shortage was experienced in the country in the matter at the end of 1986;

(c) the extent of shortages experienced by the end of 1984 and 1985 respectively;

(d) the plans drawn up to increase capacity utilization of the existing power plants to increase power generation; and

(e) what are the details regarding the other plans, if any, drawn up to reduce power shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The demand of power in the country at the end of 1986-87 was 192356 million units.

(b) During 1986-87 the power shortage in the country was about 9.4 per cent.

(c) The shortage of power during 1984-85 and 1985-86 was about 6.7 per cent and 7.9 per cent respectively.

(d) The Power generation from hydel capacity is mainly dependent on reservoir levels. In order to improve the performance of existing hydro-electric projects, a Committee has been set up to examine the issue of renovation/modernisation/uprating of hydel-generating units in the country. For maximising generation from existing thermal power stations, various measures have been taken which include implementation of the centrally sponsored renovation and modernisation programme at 33 existing thermal stations, periodic field visits by Roving Teams and Task Forces for drawing specific action plans to overcome the various constraints, providing assistance to the State Electricity Boards in training of personnel, procurement of spare parts and in the supply of requisite quality and quantity of coal.

(e) In order to improve the availability of power, various measures are being taken which include expediting commissioning of new capacity, improving the utilisation of existing capacity, implementing short gestation projects, reducing transmission and distribution losses, implementation of energy conservation and demand management measures and arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit States.

Pesticide Formulations to Small Scale Sector

1496. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have imposed restrictions on pesticide formulations to small sacle sector during the last 15 years hereas demanded of pesticides several hundred times during this period with the result that multi-nationals MRTP companies big business houses are taking full advantage of this bar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that from the last couple of years Government have started that relaxaion of ban in favour of small scale sector will be taken after review of the existing arrangements for quality control in the small scale sector;

(c) whether Government have since relaxed the ban; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in negative, what are the administrative and other difficulties Government are still having to not relaxing the ban for small scale sector which was imposed 15 years ago?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) Credation of additional pesticides formulation capacity has been banned in the country since August, 1974. The ban is applicable to small scale as well as organised sector units including multi-national MRTP companies and big business houses.

(b) and (c) The position was reviewed in 1981 and partial relaxation for creation of additional capacity was allowed in favour of State and Central Public Sector Undertakings and Co-operatives with a view to remove difficulties of farmers and to associate public/cooperative sector in this field in order to get quality formulations at reasonable prices.

(d) Creation of fresh formulation capacity in respect of small scale units was reviewed at length some time back but it was not considered favourably on account of safety and quality control angle and also hazards involved in handling different technical pesticides.

Production of Coal Tar by Cochin Refineries

1497. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:
SHRI K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what had been the production of coal tar by Cochin Refinery during the last three years, yearwise;